ing a differential duty on sugar, 40 cents on coal, and making iron ore free. One Congressman, who is in the confidence of the Administration, declared without reserve that the minority members would be called upon to attend a conference either to-morrow or on Saturday, as a practical agreement upon a report had been reached. The conferrees, however, would neither affirm nor

deny this statement. It is known that a message was sent to a Cabinet officer late this afternoon stating that the conferrees had reached a conclusion, substantially as that outlined above, and that the work of the Conference Committee would probably be com-

A well-known man who came from Washington last night said, upon the authority of Secretary Carlisie, that at a conference yesterday the differences between the two houses of Congress had been adjusted and that a Tariff bill would be passed on Monday, to be followed by the adjournment of Congress by Friday.

MR. WILSON SAYS IT ISN'T SO. THE PRESIDENT, HE ASSERTS, HAS NEVER IN-TERFERED, BUT HAS TREATED THE TARIFF BUSINESS WITH "GREAT DELICACY."

INV THE UNITED PRESS ? Washington, Aug. 9.-"The report," said Mr. Wilson, "that the President had smashed the compromise agreed upon by the conferrees on coal, sugar and iron ore yesterday is an absurd invention There is not a word of truth in it, and you may say I said so. The President has never interfered in our

deliberations in the slightest manner. He has treated the matter with great delicacy." "Have you talked with the President at variou stages of the situation?"

"I have seen him occasionally during the last few weeks." Mr. Wilson replied, "but he has never manifested the slightest inclination to instruct the musual delicacy in his references to the matter in dispute. I have felt it only proper, since the sident is the head of the party, to acquaint him with what we are doing, but beyond a general sonversation nothing of special importance has

passed between us." This authoritative statement made by Mr. Wilson was called out by the stories that were cir-culated about both wings of the Capitol to-day. The story was related with so much circumstantiality of detail that by the hour of noon a dozen members could be found who claimed to know ositively that it was correct. Later in the day came a new report that the conferrees were fur-ther apart than ever; that the Senate conferrees, acting under instruction from the Senatorial body. and flatly repudiated their promises of the day previous, and that a disagreeing report would likely

How much truth there was in the story that the President had overturned the compromise agreed upon in a tentative manner yesterday, so far as sugar, coal and fron ore were concerned, is shown by the frank and straightforward statement made by Mr. Wilson to a reporter for the United Press. How much truth there is in the subsequent report that the conferrees were to-day farther apart than ever may be seen from the statement of another member of the conference regarding the situation as it stood at the hour of adjournment this evening. This member, who is a manager on the part of the House, said that yesterday the proposition was made them that they might have their choice be-tween free iron and coal, and that while this matter was being discussed Mr. Gorman made a proposi-tion that the House should have free coal and that ron ore should remain at 40 cents a ton. According to this conferree this proposition was accepted and Mr. Gorman then sent them another offer in the shape of free sugar. This conferree was frank enough to admit that this second offer fairly took away the breath of the House members, but said that after they had discussed it for a short time it was declined with thanks. He said the House conerrees had made up their mind that they did not want free sugar, but that they would stand by the nugar schedule they had previously suggested and which had been agreed to all around in conference. wit, a duty of 40 per cent on raw sugar, a duty of 40 per cent on the raw in the refined and 1cent a pound differential for the refining interests to far as the House was concerned, said this con ferree, they stood just where they did last night, for duty on sugar, iron taxed at 40 cents a ton and

free coal.

This morning, he said, the Senate insisted that the proposition should be free iron ore and coal dutiable at 40 cents a ton, and the House refused to accept it. After the conference this afternoon one of the most prominent Senators on the committee said that at 40 cents a ton, and the House refused to accept it. After the conference this afternoon one of the most prominent Senators on the committee said that he would never vote for an agreement that included free coal, for the reason that such a bill could not pass the Senate, and he did not propose to lend himself to any scheme that was intended as a trap to get the bill into the Senate, where it was to be killed. He believed that a basis of compromise might be reached where a bill could be arranged that would pass through all the dameers that now surrounded it and yet become a law, but the proposition for free coal and for free sugar was one that was not, as he believed, intended to help the bill, to say the least. This Senator made the emphatic statement that coal should not be free, and he declined to say whether there was not. "We may agree in an hour," said he, "and we may be here for several days, and possibly forever."

The coal men in the Senate are up in arms at the thought of free coal, and it looks as if all that the thought of free coal, and it looks as if all that had been done was about to be undone. One of the House conferrees offered as an explanation for the story that the President had set his foot down against the agreement made last night the statement that this story was circulated this morning by the friends of the Sugar Trust for the reason that they were not satisfied with the sugar schedule proposed by the House conferrees.

As a matter of fact, while coal and 'ran ore are playing an important part in this discuss on they by no means occupied all the attention of the confererees offered as an explanation for the story that the President had set his foot down against the agreement part in this discuss on they by no means occupied all the attention of the Senators that as fast as an agreement was reached on one that as fast as an agreement was reached on one that as fast as an agreement was reached on one that as fast as an agreement was reached on one that as fast as an agreement was reache

cess of the bill. The whole conduct of the House conferrees appeared to be, this gentleman said, that of people who were seeking to consume time and cause delay.

This afternoon the demand was made that the woollen, cotton and metal schedules be reduced, and this at once set the Senate conferrees by the ears. They told their associates that they could not do it, and the specific assertion was made, with the authority of the gentleman referred to by the Senate conferrees, that, if the schedules in question were changed, neither Senator Smith nor Senator Murphy would vote for the bill, and that any effort to change the metal schedule would start Senator Quay again, and no man could tell what the result would be, but that even the most sanguine friends of the measure would feel that its defeat was near at hand.

would be, but that even the most sangular trains of the measure would feel that its defeat was near at hand.

Built, the House men insisted, and the Senate conferrees withdrew to consult with the conservatives. A long and important consultation was had, at which there were present Messrs. Gorman, Brice and Murphy. Mr. Smith was conspicuous by his absence. He was sent for, but could either not be found or refused to attend. It was said that Mr. Smith yesterday delivered his ultimatum as to the schedules in which he was interested, and declared that when the conferrees were ready to send to the Senate a report of the right kind, he would be there to support it. Any deviation from the schedule now in the bill affecting the industries of New-Jersey and New-York will be opposed by the two Senators referred to, even to the extent of voting against the bill. All these things were fold the conferrees to-day, but they only laughed at it and professed to look upon it as what they called a great game of "bluff."

At all events, it is known that when the conference adjourned to-night, shortly before 6 o'clock, the House was still urging that these schedules be pared down, and the Senate was still arguing that the whole situation was "in the air," with the possibility that something might happen at any moment. Both sides are becoming desperate, and there is a vast amount of chaffing at this delay.

THE EFFECT OF TARIFF AGITATION. TREASURY FINANCES SUFFER FROM THE PRO

LONGED UNCERTAINTY. Washington, Aug. 9.-The effect upon Treasury finances of the uncertainty caused by prolonged agitation of tariff changes has been very marked. The public debt of the United States less cash in the Treasury on January 1, 1858, was \$1,434,000,000; on August 1, 1894, it was \$1,514,000,000; increase, \$9).

During this same period the Treasury cash balance (including the gold reserve) stood at the periods named: January 1, 1883, \$129,000,000; March 1, 1893. \$124,000,000; July 1, 1893, \$124,000,000; November 1, 1893, \$65,000,000; January 1, 1894, \$50,000,000; August 1, 1894,

000,000 bond Issue, which with premium aggregated \$58,000,000, were put into the Treasury. Without that addition the Treasury balance to-day would stand addition the Treasury balance to-day would stand \$61,000,000. In no way has the tariff agitation shown more pointedly, perhaps, than in the monthly statement of receipts and expenditures. Since January 1. 1833, the expenditures of the Government have each month exceeded the receipts as shown below: 1835—January \$3,000,000; Pebruary \$1.050,000; April, \$5,000,000; July, \$2,000,000; Pebruary \$1.050,000; September, \$1,000,000; October, \$5,000,000; November, \$8,000,000; December, \$8,000,000; \$1,000,000; Pebruary, \$4,000,000; March, \$3,000,000; April, \$10,000,000; May, \$6,000,000; July, \$2,-000,000.

ring this period receipts exceeded expenditures these months:
1893—March, \$3,000,000; May, \$700,000; June, \$2,000,000.
1894—June, \$1,000,000.
The present Treasury balance is \$118,000,000, of S2,000,000 is the gold reserve, which is railed.

1806 Laundry Soap Made by COLGATE & CO., Established 1806.

upon to hold up \$00,00,000 of gold-bearing Government obligations. The other \$60,000,000 is denominated "currency." Of this \$12,000,000 is in Government depositories and \$18,000,000 in subsidiary commift the same method of Treasury bookkeeping prevailed now as was adopted by Secretary Manning, both these items would be eliminated from the assets and make the available Treasury balance \$50,000,000, exclusive of its \$2,000,000 gold. This available cash spread over the several Sub-Treasuries does not give each one a large surplus.

GEN. HOWARD'S DECISION OVERRULED, A LIVELY RUMPUS BECAUSE COLONEL VOLK-MAR DIDN'T GET THE QUARTERS

HE WANTED. Washington, Aug. 9 (Special).-The wonted conlition of peace in Governor's Island, N. Y., where the headquarters of the Military Department of the East are located, has been somewhat disturbed over a question of mixed importance and insigters to be occupied by officers at that post which will further unsettle matters. Involved in the question are Major-General Howard, commanding the Department of the East, and Colonel Volkmar, assistant adjutant-general, and an officer on General Howard's staff. The story may not interest civil-ians particularly, but to the large army contingent in and near New-York the controversy and yes-terday's decision in the case are important.

A few weeks ago Colonel Volkmar, then on duty in the Adjutant-General's office, was ordered to Governor's Island. Upon reporting to General Howard, the Colonel was told that certain quarters were available for his use. The house and grounds were not in all respects satisfactory to the Colonel, and in a polite way he told his chief that he would prefer another house. In fact, the Colonel went so far as to select a house which would better please him. Unfortunately these quarters were occupied An officer on General Howard's staff had them An officer on General Howard's staff had them. Colonel Volkmar was informed that the particular house he had chosen was not available, and that he must select another. Ordinarily this decision would have been conclusive. It appears, however, that his long experience in Washington and his familiarity with army regulations induced Colonel Volkmar to appeal from General Howard's ruling. Besides the Colonel ranked the officer who had the quarters he desired, and for that reason if for no other his rights in the premises seemed clear. General Howard would not recall his original decision, so the question was referred to General Schoffeld. To-day the Commanding General ruled that Colonel Volkmar was in the right in his demand, and that his rank entitled him to the quarters he had selected. The military rule of rank and precedence was, therefore, to be adhered to.

The effect of the decision is fully to sustain Colonel Volkmar and to "turn down" General Howard. The matter is not to end here, however, according to reports. Secretary Lamont purposely withheld his approval of General Schoffeld's decision to leave the whole question open to appeal on the part of the Commander of the East. It is assumed that General Howard will promptly write the War Depart ment, and submit arguments in support of his owf position and ask for a reversal of the ruling. There is considerable speculation in military circles as to the final conclusion in the case, It is hinted that several high army officials at the War Department have taken sides in the case, and that not a little personal feeling has been engendered. Colonel Volkmar, it is said, has regulations on his side, but other considerations may make it aivisable for him to retire gracefully from his contentions. Colonel Volkmar was informed that the particular

THE SITUATION AT BLUEFIELDS

Washington, Aug. 9.—The Acting Secretary of the Sumner, commanding the Columbia, which was tele force from the two American ships, and that men The American force will be maintained asher

sel. The American force will be maintained ashore as long as affairs are unsettled. He says he does not expect any serious trouble, and seems to look for a speedy termination of the difficulty between the Nicaraguans on one side and the Mosquito Indians and negroes on the other.

The impression is gained by naval officers from the dispatch that the Nicaraguans, who have now concentrated a considerable force at Bluefields, will continue masters of the situation, and that little resistance will in future be offered by the supporters of Chief Clarence. It is thought likely that either the Marbiehead or Columbia will be relieved from duty on the Mosquito Coast in the caurse of a week or ten days.

Washington, Aug. 9.-Representative R. A. Childs, of Illinois, to-day presented in the House of Repre sentatives a petition signed by ex-Solicitor-General Charles H. Aldrich, of Chicago, against pending bills, designed, he alleges, to extend the life of the

Bell Telephone patents which from lawful causes are about to expire.

Four bills having this object in view, he says, have already been introduced in the House for the pur-pose of securing "the enactment by the present Congress of an amendment to Section 4,887 of the Resed Statutes of the United States, so that a d tic patent shall not be limited in its duration by the expiration of a foreign patent, unless the patent has been granted in the foreign country prior to the date of the filing of the application for the same in this country. In other words, it is proposed that time shall not commence to run against the monopoly creates not commence to run against the monopoly created by a patented invention in this country, notwith-standing the people of every other country are free to use the same invention, by reason of the expira-tion of the foreign patents thereon, providing only the inventor had filed an application in the patent office hefore he took out his foreign patents. He goes extensively into telephone litication before the patent office, and declares that legislation antici-pating judicial determination of questions now pend-ing "will cost the people many millions of dollars and perpetually fasten this monopoly upon the com-mercial interests of the country."

-NEWS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Under the instructions of General Schofield, Major-General Howard, com-manding the Department of the East, has ordered Troop F, 7th Cavalry, from Fort Myer and Light Battery C, from Washington Barracks, to proceed by rall to Gettysburg to encamp there with the National Guard of Pennsylvania on August 11, continuing eight days. Captain Alexander Rodgers, 4th Cavairy, now on duty in the office of Military Intelligence at the War Department, will attend the encampment as an aid to Governor Pattison for the purpose of making an official inspection of the militia for the information of the Army.

Passed Assistant Engineer George D. Strickland, of the United States ship Ranger, has been sent home from Sitka, Alaska, for treatment at the Mare Island Naval Hospital. His illness is said o be due to overwork, there being no other engineer on the ship. It will be necessary to take an engineer from one of the other vessels of the engineer from one of the other vessels of the Behring Sea fleet before the Ranger can go to sea again, and at the same time the Navy Department will have to send an engineer from this country to fill the vacancy. As all available engineers are now on active duty it will be difficult to find a relief for Engineer Strickland. Although the new steel ships need three times as many engineers as the old sailing vessels, the number in the engineer the old sailing vessels, the number in the engineer corps has never been materially increased, and it is impossible to provide any of the warships with a full quota of engineers. In consequence many of them are breaking down under the strain. A telegram was received by Engineer-in-Chief Melville this afternoon from Lieutenant Usher, who is in charge of the torpedo-boat Ericsson on her trip down the Mississippl, and who will command the vessel for three years after she is accepted by the Government. Lieutenant Usher's dispatch, which is sent from Cairo, Ill., is as follows: "Ericsson performs admirably, Bearings all cool. Machinery performance exceeds highest expectations. Congratulations."

The Ericsson is the largest torpedo-boat yet constructed for the Navy. She left St. Louis yesterday and is expected at New-Orleans next Tuesday.

FAMINE THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF THE WAR. Washington, Aug. 9.-The revolution which has brought so much trouble on Corea, and is the primary cause of the war between China and Japan, is said to be directly attributable to the famine. Starving Coreans started the rebellion in the belief that those in power were responsible for their condition, and the arrival of large bodies of Japanese and Chinese troops in the little kingdom has served to make the famine even worse. The Corean Minister has received several offers from American citizens to assist the Corean forces in the Japanese-Chinese war. An offer received to-day from a Western city proposed the formation of a regiment of twelve companies by the writer for service in Corea, with details given as to the arrangement of the force and the number of officers and men. All these tenders have been politely declined. The Coreans are not taking any part in the quarrel of their Oriental neighbors, and look with alarm on the prospect of an extended struggle which is not likely to result favorably for their country in any event. No news from Corea has been received by the Corean Minister and his attachés in Washington for several weeks except through private letters. in the belief that those in power were responsible

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cur-habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating, or weakening them, to disnel headenches coulds or fevers use Syrup of Fig.

STILL BLUNDERING ON.

ANOTHER HAWAIIAN MISTAKE

THE ADMINISTRATION'S FURTIVE RECOG-NITION OF THE NEW REPUBLIC.

MR. BOUTELLE DENOUNCES THE BACK-DOOR

ISTRATION-THE SPEAKER RE-

FUSES TO HEAR HIM OUT.

Washington, Aug. 9-It is exceedingly unfortunate that the present Adminstration is unable ruins of a disreputable, discredited and ridiculous monarchy was utterly repugnant to the people of the United States irrespective of party, and was bitterly resented by them,

So unanimous was public sentiment on that question that everybody had a right to hope and expect, after the rather petulant and not wholly dignified manner in which the Hawaiian matter closed. Even the most abject tools and subgress still possessed manhood and patriotism faith remitted the whole subject to Congress, and that not only would Hawall not be again harried or molested by Executive interference. but that Executive influence would not again b brought to bear upon either branch of Congress of prestige and dignity, still escaped-from a bad and indefensible position, would not again meddie in a matter respecting which they had shown so woful a back of aptitude-

Impressed with this belief, Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, on July 20 offered and asked immediate consideration of a series of resolutions enbody

In the public reports of the proceedings alleged

epiesentalives as conservation of the American people on this thisect.

And in confirmation of that statement, Mr. peaker, I desire to say that I have conversed and leaded with numerous Democratic members of the leaded with numerous Democratic members of the feather on Foreign Affairs not to delay or observed the passage of these resolutions, that includes through the failure of Democrats to rise to heir plain duty in this case, I have urged upon the paint of the majorance from a cational and patriode point of view of a prompt of favorable consideration and report of the resolutions. Among these members I may clie the chairman of the committee himself, and the gentleman not be consideration and report of the resolutions of the committee himself, and the gentleman not certainly confirm my statement that I have at only once but repeatedly urged upon him my elief that this question had reached a point when artisanship should be ignored, and that the dignity and traditions of the House of Representatives and we honor of our country among the nations of the order of the new Republic.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I take up a leading Democratic uper this morning and the importation that it consideration proclaims seems to demonstrate that, in-

closme to the new Republic.

Sow. Mr. Speaker, I take up a leading Democratic per this morning and the imputation that it conceases the second of my acting in a partison maniner, instead and of my acting in a partison maniner, instead my attempting to use this great subject for the phose of making political capital, this paper ites that the Executive Administration of the itest states Government has been so using it for purpose of discrediting the action of a Republical Representative upon this floor, myself, and of telpating and preventing a proper and independent expression of the House of Representatives in an important public matter, special dispatch in this morning's "New-York rid" headed "Recognition for Hawail," states it "the Republic of Hawaii has been formally omized by the United States through the President of Say, Greaham, visited, the Capital, and Secretary Greaham, visited, the Capital, and then goes to say.

nt and Secretary of State, etc., and then kosts to say;
Secretary Gresham visited the Capitol to-day,
deformed Senator Gray, of the Senate Foreign
lations Committee, and Chairman McCreary, of
e House Committee on Foreign Affairs, that the
estdent had formally recognized the Hawaiian
public. No official announcement of the action
ken was given out for publication to-day, and for
at reason neither Senator Gray nor Mr. Mecary would discuss the subject. So far as the
use was concerned, secrecy was observed for
purpose of springing a surprise on the Republiris to-merrow.

ars to merrow.

Then a little further on it proceeds to say: "The soutcile resolution will be considered again at to-norrow's meeting of the committee, when Chairman McCreary expects to surprise the Republicans y amouncing that no object could be served by eporting the resolution as the Government has bready recognized the Hawaiian Republic." "TO SNEAK UP INTO THE LOBBY."

This, Mr. Speaker, in spite of the oft-repeated official assurances given this House by the Executive that the disposition of the Hawaiian matter had been transferred to Congress, and that in deal had been transferred to Congress, and that in dealing with it the Executive Department of the Government desired to take into its confidence in the fullest manner the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States. Mr. Speaker, I am willing that this Administration and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs shall take to themselves all of the credit, all of the honor and all of the glory they may be able to obtain by getting ahead of Mr. Boutelle, and "springing this surprise upon the House of Representatives." But, Mr. Speaker, I desire to call the attention of this House and the attention of this House and the attention of the Foreign Affairs to the fact that this subject cannot rest here; that if the Secretary of State of the great American Republic, instead of dealing with this grave international matter in the broad, open and dignified manner befitting its importance, sees fit to sneak up into the lobby of the House and privately inform the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs that certain great international transactions have occurred, but which were to be kept secret from the House "for the purpose of springing a surprise on the Republicans" next day—

Mr. Outhwalte—I call the gentleman to order.

ay — Mr. Outhwaite—I call the gentleman to order.
Mr. Routelle—I desire, Mr. Speaker, to say that
he duty rests upon this House as imperallyely—
The Speaker—The gentleman from Maine will susend. The gentleman from Ohio calls the gentleman Boutelle-Oh, I did not know that the gentle-

Mr. Houtelle—Oh, I did not know that the gentleman from Ohlo had appeared.

Mr. Outhwaite—The gentleman from Maine rose ostensibly to a question of privilege. To that no objection could be made. He has taken the opportunity to use disrespectful language of a member of the Cabinet, and I submit that that is not in order. The Speaker—The gentleman from Maine will please confine himself to his personal explaination.

Mr. Boutelle—Mr. Speaker, I desire to proceed absolutely in order, and if the Speaker will rule that my remark transgresses in the slightest degrees the parliamentary privileges of this floor I will withdraw it. I ask for a ruling by the Chair.

The Speaker—The Chair rules that the gentleman rose to a question of personal privilege, and under

House, which is thus raised, and when we are an formed by a public newspaper, which is regarded as a semt-official organ of the Administration, that it has been deliberately determined to take such a furtive course in regard to a great public matter as to eluide and evade an expression of the sentiment of the House of Representatives, to take advantage of the House of Representatives, to take advantage of the House functions of sympathy which it never has falled to exercise on such occasions, it seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that we have presented a question of very high and important privilege. I desire to say to the Foreign Affairs Committee, concerning which it is rumored—I have no right to know what has transpired in the committee—concerning which it is rumored that by a majority and partisen vice it insentiates that a majority and partisen vice it has substantially taken the ground that, the Executive Department having recognized the Republic of Hawaii, it is therefore unnecessary for this House to have anything to say about it—I desire to inform that committee that if they adhere to that course they will traverse the undevlating precedents and traditions of this Republic and of this body, and we shall have for the first time in the history of the United States the advent of a new republic among the galaxy of free mations without an expression of cordial welcome and congratulations from the Concordial welcome and congratulations from the Congress of America.

Mr. Speaker, the mere formal performance of a duty on the part of the Executive, which ought to have been performed long ago, long before the emissaries of a defunct monarchy were allowed to have been performed that such a manner at this duty reluctantly, hallingly, grudgingly and this duty reluctantly, hallingly, grudgingly and the people and expected to speak for the people is officially unaware of the great bubble transaction as "peanut politics," (Laughter, The outrage upon every principle of public honour that has characterized has been carried fitti formed by a public newspaper, which is regarded as semi-official organ of the Administration, that it

In the name of the people, in the name of the in the name of that sontiment was struggles for liberty wherever they exist or seed, I ask this House to repudiate this must tergiversation to come back to the bedrock of first principles of the Republic in its better due to join heartily in doing what ought to been done long ago, namely to express our concentrations to the Republic of Hawaii, plants on the Republican side.) And, Mr. Speakith that view and to place the responsibility active where it may belong—

year the question of personal privilege.

Mr. Boutede tholding up a paper) Mr. Speaked to playe the responsibility where it may belong ask unanimous consent for the passage of the resolutions of constatulation.

fair to say that he exhibited greater labraces and less had temper than on many previous occasions. That may have been due to the fact that a large number of Democratic members appeared quiletly to sympathize with Mr. Boutelle's patriotic utterances, and to only his pungent criticisms of the Administration and its Hawaiian that the Administration, after long and careful, if not prayerful, consideration had decided to recognize, and in fact had recognized the Republic of Hawaii, Mr. Boutelle rose to a question of personal privilege and, after an attempt by Chairman McCreary to have him ruled tempt by Chairman McCreary to have him ruled. Foreign Affairs had acted upon the resolutions, and he could only reply that the committee had done its full dury. When Mr McCreary attempted to go into a discussion of the Hawalian question and defend the Administration, Mr. Fithian, of linnois, a Democrat, called him to order and said that no question of privilege was involved. "Besides," added Mr. Fithian in a tone of disgust, who believe that the contract of the committee."

business."
The Speaker agreed with Mr. Fithian that Mr. McCreary's statement did not constitute a question of privilege, and against this ruling Mr. McCreary valid, property valid.

tion of privilege, and against this Mecreary vainly protested.

"Mr. Routelle charged improper motives against the committee," urged Mr. McCreary.

"In what way?" asked the Speaker.

"By his manner and words," repited Mr. McCreary.

"I withdraw the manner," interjected Mr. Bouteille, amid a howl of laughter from all over the hall, "the gentleman from Kentucky has manner and for hall of the set of the set.

Mr. Fithian insisted on his point of order, and Mr. McCreary, on the Chair's ruling, was reluctantly obliged to take his seat.

A GREAT STATE SECRET.

Refere the discussion in the House, the Committee on Foreign Affairs had held a meeting mittee on Foreign Affairs had held a meeting and Chairman McCreary had announced to his colleagues, in a nushed voice and as a great State secret, that the President had recognized the Hawalian Republic, and that therefore no action on Mr. Boutelie's resolutions would be necessary or proper. Whether he had been coached to this sage conclusion by Secretary Gresham or had merely made it all by himself is immaterial, for it was clearly false, and he was so informed by Mr. Hitt and some other members of the committee who happened to know something about precedents and usage in regard to such matters. The more the chairman floundered the deeper he sark, and the deeper he sank the more violent grew his efforts to extricate himself. The Republican members and one Democratic member, Mr. Geary, of California, incisted that it was not only proper but exceedingly desirable that the House of Representatives should take action, and strong speeches in support of these propositions were made by Messrs, Hitt, Van Voorhis, of New-York, Blair, Draper and Geary, Mr. Geary spoke most forcibly in favor of action by Congress, if for no other reason than the effect it would have in quieting business uncertainty in the islands. Mr. Van Voorhis advocated the resolution, saying the presence of the Reyalist envoys in Washington and the purpose of their mission, which no one seemed to comprehend, furnished the ground for much of the discussion. and Chairman McCreary had announced to his

much of the discussion.

Chairman McCreary took the ground that no action was necessary by Congress in view of the President's letter to President Dele. The Republicans repiled that no official notice had been given the committee that the President contemplated taking any steps. Mr. Tucker (Va.) made a motion to lay the resolution on the table, and Mr. Hooker (Miss.) moved to adjourn. The motion to adjourn was carried, 7 to 5. Messrs McCreary, Hooker, Tucker, Price, Everett, Money and Dinsmore voting for it, and Messrs, Blair, Hit, Van Voorhis, Draper and Geary against it. This action, Chairman McCreary hopes, will set the matter at rest, inasmuch as he does not intend that any further meetings of his committee shall be held at this session. In this hope he will probably be disappointed, for there are many Democratic members who do not destre or intend that their party shall be left in the pit into which they have been cast by the Administration and the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It is bad enough, they say, to have the Republicans in Congress force a Democratic Administration to recognize the Hawaiian Republic, without forcing the Democratic majority in that body to bear the edium of a refusal to adopt resolutions which are not only proper, but in harmony with an unbroken line of precedents. such of the discussion. Chairman McCreary took the ground that no

COUNTERFEIT CHINESE CERTIFICATES. Washington, Aug. 9.-Special Agent Crowley, of Treasury Department, has received the Treasury Department, has received two counterfeit Chinese certificates, alleged to be signed by J. Edward Kauffman, Internal Revenue Collec-tor for the El Paso, Tex., district. Similar counter-feit certificates are said to be in circulation in Oregon. The matter is being further investigated.

HE SWAM THE BAYOU UNDER FIRE.

Washington, Aug. 9.—An Army medal was awarded to-day to Lieutenant Luman L. Caldwell, Company B, 21 New-York Veteran Cavairy, for distinguished gallantry in action at Alabama Bayou, La., September 30, 1861, in volunteering to swim the bayou in the face of the enemy, and bring over a boat upon which his command subsequently crossed and routed the opposing forces. This deed of bravery was performed while the fire of the enemy was concentrated upon the volunteer.

ARBITRATION MIGHT NOT BE CONVENIENT. Washington, Aug. 9.-An interesting feature of today's session of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs was postponing action for the present on the joint resolution to arbitrate all differences between form Britain and the United States for the next twenty-five years. It was argued that in view of the fact that the Nicaragua Canal may be built under

the guise of that has discussed another subject. He has no right to go beyond the question of personal privilege.

Mr. Boutelle—I will keep directly to the question. The Speaker—That is all the Chair devires.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S FURTIVE COURSE.

Mr. Boutelle—Mr. Speaker, it is a question not only of my personal privilege, but of the privilege of this House, which is thus raised, and when we are informed by a public newspaper, which is regarded as

HE STOOD UP FOR ALTGELD. REPRESENTATIVE FITHIAN AIRS HIMSELF IN

THE HOUSE, Washington, Aug. 9.-In the House to-day Mr. Meyer (Dem., La.) called up for consideration the bill which was pending yesterday to increase the efficiency of the militia. Mr. Meyer finished his speech, begun yesterday. He referred to the fallure of the State authorities to maintain peace and order in Chicago during the recent riots there as a Mr. Fithlan (Dem., I'l.) resented the suggestion and

said that Governor Altgeld was right in the position he had taken on that occasion, and that those who took a contrary view "flew in the face of Demo-

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Iii.) said that no one question the fact that in the enforcement of a State aw the power of the State authorities was plenary, and that the President would be regarded as an in-terioper unless he were requested to act by the Gov-Chicago, the situation was that the decrees United States courts were interfered with and the Interstate law violated in its every section. When the terstate law violated in its every section. When the President called out the Federal troops to enforce the Federal laws, the Democrats said: "God bless him for his courage and fidelity," and the Republicans, glad of an opportunity to commend a Democratic executive for doing his duty, said "Amen." "If my colleague (Mr. Fithian) desires to make this an issue," said Mr. Cannon, "in the approaching election in our State, well and good. He will find the Republicans standing by a Democratic President for performing his sworn duty." (Applause)

Dunn said he knew that the Government had pro-tected certain industries at the expense of others and thereby violated the Constitution. (Democratic applicates). To Mr. Reed (Rep., Med. who To Mr. Reed (Rep., Me.), who asked him if he thought the President commanded the troops of the country as thoroughly as he did the conferrees on the Tariff bill, Mr. Punn responded that, in his opinion, it only neeled the right kind of a man in the White House to use the militia to the destruction of the libertles of the people.

The hour expired, and, without action, the bill went over.

THE SENATE TOO TIRED TO WORK. TINAL DISPOSITION OF THE TARIFF BILL IS ITS

ONLY PRAYER.

Washington, Aug 9-The Senate seems to have eached that condition of apathy and weariness that units it for any serious legislative business which is not connected with the final disposition of the Tariff bill and the winding up of the long session. To-day's itting came to a close at 1:10, and a part of the

hour without objection was a House bill for the re-lef of Louis Pelham of Indiana. The case was a curious one, arising in war times. Under confiscaton proceedings, Peiham had, in 1863, paid \$3,000 \$7,000 note of a person in Kentucky supposed disloyal. After the war the confiscation proceedings were set aside by the courts and Pelham was \$2,000 out of pocket, which he had paid to the 'nited States Marshal. The bill was to reimburse

House bill to repeal in part and to limit a section of the Revisel Statutes under which bounty land warrants are refused to ex-soldlers of the Mexican war who afterward served in the Confederate army gave rise to some discussion.

Mr. George (Dem., Mirs.), who moved to take the bill from the calendar, explained its purpose, and said that it would apply to very few persons. That view of the case was contradicted by Mr. Platt view of the case was contradicted by Mr. Platt view of the case was contradicted by Mr. Platt view of the case was lead that the bill would apply not to a few, but to thousands of such oid Mexican soldiers and their heirs. He confessed his surprise that there should be an attempt to take up measures and rush them through in what all hoped would be and rush them through in what all hoped would be soldiers had been treated generously. They had resolved pensions, even though they had not been sixty days in the service, and had never seen the enemy. This bill was simply to give them, in addition, land warrants which would be worth \$200 in cash. He moved to postpone the bill till the first Monday in

men.
he discussion was interrupted by a motion subted by Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.), to proceed to the
sileration of executive business, and at 1:45 the
sries were cleared, the doors closed and an extive session entered on to consider the Chinese
ity. At 1:40 the Senate adjourned until to-

TO FURTHER JAPANESE EMIGRATION. Washington. Aug. 3.—Lieutenant Miyaoka, the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, visited the Department of State this morning to present to Sceretary Gresham Sho Nemoto, a special commissioner of emigration from the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Imperial Japanese Government, who has just reached Washington, on his way to Brazil, Nicararua, Guatemala and several West Ingran is just reached with the companies of the Imperial and several West Ingrangia. The object of his mission to those fairs of the Imperial Japanese Government, who has just reached Washington, on his way to Brazil, Nicaragua, Guatemala and several West Indian Islands. The object of his mission to those countries is to secure definite information as to the advantages offered to immigrants from Japan. The Japanese are paying considerable attention to emigration, with a view to reducing the rapidly increasing surplus population and promoting Japanese induces abroad. According to one of the laws of the Empire, emigration is prohibited to those countries which have statutes restricting or prohibiting immigration.

CHANGES RECOMMENDED AT ANNAPOLIS. Washington, Aug. 9. The Secretary of the Navy as received the annual report of the Board of lisitors to the Naval Academy, which contains n unusual number of important recommendations or raising the standard of scholarship and per for raising the standard of scholarship and perfecting the course. Strong arguments are presented in favor of modifying the requirements of admission in order that some branches may be taught during the course upon which candidates are now examined, the change, it is thought, having the effect of breaking up the periodous system of "crainming," and promoting efficiency by enabling the cadets to secure more than a superficial knowledge of the subjects while under thoyerment discipline. It is also proposed to abolish the two years' cruise of cadets after the four years' course, which is to be spread over five years, with longer intermediate practice cruises.

GRAIN CROPS IN MICHIGAN.

Lansing, Mich., Aug. 9.—The crop for July shows the average yield for the State to be 15.47 bushels an acre and the crop is of excellent quality. The average condition of corn is reported at 80, which is 15 per cent below last year. Farmers marketed 300,000 bushels more of wheat in July than in the same month last year.

TROOPS WITHDRAWN IN ARIZONA. Denver, Aug. 9.—General McCook has withdrawn all troops from service along the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad in Arizona. In view of the recent firing upon soldiers at Newcastle, it is not likely that the Colorado or New-Mexico troops will be withdrawn soon.

SHERIFF DUFFY FILES HIS DENIAL. Albany, Aug. 9 .- Sheriff Duffy, of Westchester County, has filed with Governor Flower a general denial of the charges made against him regarding the closing of a poolroom, and asks that the charges be dismissed.

HIS BRIDE WORTH \$30,000,000. Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 9.-Louis H. Seaverance treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, is to marry Miss Harkness, daughter of the late S. V. Harkness. She is worth \$30,000,000. He is over fifty. She is scarcely over twenty.



of diseases and de-rangementshave their origin in torpor of the liver. Deranged ap-petite, constipation, headache, sour stem-ach, gassy belchings, indigestion, or dys-pepsia, are due to sluggish liver.

sluggish liver.

MR. John A. Dr.

Brarry, U. S. Inspector of Immigration
at Buffalo, N. Y.,
writes as tollows;
gish liver. Doctors' prescriptions and patent
medicines afforded only temporary relief. I
tried Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Fellets, taking
three at night and two after dinner every day
for two weeks and then one "Pellet" every
day for two months. I have in six months increased in solid flesh, twenty-six pounds. I
am in better health than I have been since
childhood. Drowsiness and unulessant feelings after meals have completely disappeared. John W Berry

U. S. Inspector of Immigration with ice-water and sugar-

ROCK ISLAND TRAIN DITCHED AND BURNEDA SEVEN MEN SAID TO HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 9.-A Rock Island train was ditched four miles from here. It is reported that five travelling men, the conductor and a brakesman were burned to death.

BURNED TO DEATH IN A WRECK.

PLEASED AT THE PARK BOARD'S ACTION.

WILLIAM M. CHASE AND HIS ASSOCIATES NOT AL TOGETHER CAST DOWN BY PRESIDENT

CLAUSEN'S UNKIND FLINGS, William M. Chase and Augustus St. Gaudens met in Mr. Chase's studio in the Studio Building in West Tenth-st, yesterday morning, and discussed informally the letter of President Clausen, of the Park Board, to Mayor Gilroy, agreeing to employ a landscape architect on the Harlem River Drive-Mr. Chase took an early train for Shinnecock Hills, L. I., where his summer school is, but said before his departure:
"We are satisfied with the letter from the pres-

dent of the Park Department. It is about as much as we could expect to get. As to certain portion of the letter, we shall take no notice of them, h of the letter, we shall take no notice of them it was an easy way of freeing their minds. This has beginning, a concession has been made, and me are pleased to learn that the Park Commissioners have realized the justice of our demands. It is not alone for the sensitive artistic sense that these demands have been made upon the Commissioners. It is a matter that concerns the children of to day and children who will be born fifty years from now. There should be no irritation on the part of

now. There should be no irritation on the part of the Park Commissioners, and there should be no squabble about this matter. No offence was meant by the letter of Augustus St. Gaudens. Stanford White and myself to the Mayor in reference to the Harlem River Driveway. Sometimes, however, one must speak plainly in order to be understood. "It is fortunate that the work on the Driveway has not progressed any further, but under the supervision of a landscape architect I think it will be safe enough. The reason way the world goes out of its way to visit Paris is because its parks are places of beauty, and the best artistic talent is employed in their construction."

In regard to President Clausen's statement that not only were the Commissioners prepared to employ the services of a landscape architect in connection with the Driveway, but that they would welcome from Messrs. St. Gaudens. White and Chase the suggestion of the names of those who, in their judgment, would be competent to do the work satisfactorily, Mr. Chase raid."

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL ELECTION. Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 3.-Father Pardow today concluded a remarkable series of lectures on the Bible before the largest audience that has yet

attended the Catholic Summer School.

At the meeting of the trustees, held to-day, the was re-elected president; the Rev. P. A. Haipin, S. J., of New-York, first vice-president; Thomas B.

S. J., of New-York, first vice-president; Thomas B.
Fitzpatrick, of Boston, second vice-president; the
Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy, of Platsburg, treasurer;
Warren E. Mosher, of Youngstown, Ohio, Secretary; John B. Riley, of Plattsburg, chalrman of
the Executive Committee.

It was determined at the meeting to erect
so as to conduct thereon the summer School grounds,
so as to conduct thereon the exercises of the next
session. Cottages will be crected to accommodate
the students. A directing board will be formed
for the purpose of uniting all the Catholic reading
circles of the country who wish to be affiliated with
the Summer School. A system of reading course
will be elaborated in preparation of the work of
the ensuing session.

CUTTING DOWN COAL PRODUCTION. Philadelphia, Aug. 9.-All of the Reading Cod

and Iron Company's collieries shut down to-night for the balance of the week. The immense production of anthracite during June and July has overstocked the market, and a number of the colleries stocked the market, and a number of the colleres will remain closed during next week, to enable the company to work off some of its surplus stock. General Manager Henderson said to-day that work at the Reading collertes during the pre-ent month had been very light, and that during the first twelve days in August such of them as are working would not average more than four or five days.

KILLED BY THE FALL OF A BIG TENT. Leesburg, Va., Aug. 9.-At the temperance bushmeeting at Purcellville, at 5 o'clock this evening, the large tent, sheltering about 2,500 people, was blown down. In its fall John Nichols, of Philamont, was killed, and several others were severely hurt. Mrs. Samuel D. Leslie had her back severely injured, and it is thought she will die. Tree were uprooted, carriages blown over and desayed and much property in the neighborhood injure.

EIGHT ACRES OF LAND CAVED IN.

Scranton, Penn., Aug. 9.—The greatest mine care n that Scranton has known in years occurred this afternoon at the Diamond Vein of the Hampton Eight acres and twenty-eight dwelling

A LUMBER TOWN DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Kane, Penn., Aug. 9.—Plegon, a small town on the Tionesta Valley Railroad, in Elk County, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning. Figtotally destroyed by fire early this morning. Fif-teen buildings, stores, postoffice, large mills and 7,00,000 feet of hemlock and other sawed lumber were burned. As there is no telegraph wire to the village further particulars cannot be obtained.

AN ILLINOIS TOWN SWELT BY FIRE. Rantoul, Ill., Aug. 9.—The town of Clifford, seven miles cast of here, was almost swept away by filmes cost of here, was almost swept away by flames to-day. Two grain elevators, the lilinois Central Station and almost the entire business part of the town are in ashes. Communication by tele-graph and telephone is cut off.

COLLISION ON A TROLLEY ROAD.

Hazleton, Penn., Aug. 9.-A serious collision took place on the trolley road this morning. An open car started from Hazleton with about twenty-five passengers. A short distance above Ebervale it ran into a closed car. The passengers on the summer car jumped to save their lives just as the two cars came together with a crash. The women and children were picked up and a doctor summoned from Ebervale. William Ward, of Hazleton, was from Ebervale. William Ward, of Hazleton, was caught between the cars and crushed about the body. The motorman, Scanlon, was bady hard about the head and face and limbs. Mrs. McGeehan and daughter, of Ebervale, were thrown among the rocks and were cut and bruised. Raiph De Pierro, of Freeland, was cut and bruised about the head, and A. W. Drake, of Hazleton, had his head and face cut. Some fifteen others received bruises and scratches. The accident was due to a misunderstanding of the rules of the road.

LATE STEAMSHIP ARRIVAL.

Steamer Donna Maria (Port), Marrelros, Lisbon July 25, Oporto 27, San Michaels 30, Terceira and St. George 31, Fayal August 2, with midse, 8 cabin and 49 steerage passengers to Hagenmeyer & Brun. Aprived at the Bar at 10 p. m.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Buffalo, Aug. 9.—Thousands of dollars' damage was done in the Polish quarter of East Buffalo early this morning by the bursting of a 35-inch water main at Pockham and Emslie six. The water was three feet deep in the streets, and cellars were flooded. The occupants of the houses fled from their homes half-clad, wading through water to their waists.

Scottdale, Penn. Aug. 9.—Lizzie Daniels, fourteen years old, of Bridgeport, shot and instantly killed Mary Weaver, sixteen years old, last evening. They got into a quarrel about a swing, and the Daniels girl became so enraged that she pulled out a 35-calibre revolver and fired. The ball entered the Weaver girl's brain above the right eye. The Daniels girl has been arrested.

Dubuque, Iowa, Aug. 9.—The Mississippi broke all records here yesterday, falling three-tenths of an inch below the 1864 mark. Traffic is almost wholly suspended, only one raft going down yesterday.

Portsmouth, Ohlo, Aug. 9.—David Hahn, who drove stage coaches across the Alleghanies before railroads were built, died here yesterday at the age of ninety-four. He had as passengers General Jackson, Henry Clay and Presidents William Henry Harrison and Teler. Vallejo, Cal., Aug. 9.—The ninety-ton caisson at the Mare Island drydock capsized on Tuesday night and sank, preventing the docking of Government vessels.

Ashland, Wis., Aug. 9.—Fire destroyed the steamer Roanoke, on Lake Superior, off Eagle Harbor, on Tuesday night. The crew were picked up in boats by the steamer Spencer and brought here. Columbus, Ind., Aug. 9.—James Hardy, a negro, died at Hope last night at the age of 100. He was Jefferson Davis's servant during the Civil War. Flemington, N. J., Aug. 9.—Dr. Warford Nixon, of Riegelsville, who is alleged to have killed a child by thrusting a wire into its ear, was captured at Miford to-day, brought here and put in the county jail.

Delightfully Cool and Refreshing